Malabar.

KOSTER & BIAL'S 2 S Vaudeville.

LYCEUM THEATRE 8:80 A Royal Family.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE 8:20 The Husbands.

Leontine, preceded by 1b and Little Christina.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE 2 S A Colonial Girl.

NEW-YORK THEATRE—S Cherry Blossom Grove. STOR'S Day and Night.
NICHOLAS GARDEN S:15 Kaltenborn Orchestra WALLACK'S THEATRE-8:15-Prince Otto.

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Luginess Nonces.

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New-Dork Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1900.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The British Parliament will be according to a dispatch from Shanghai, reached Tien-Tsin. —— Prince Ching has requested the Powers to instruct their Ministers in Peking peace negotiations immediately An explosion of gunpowder at Tung-Chow killed Eixteen men and injured twenty-two. —— A German naval battalion captured the town of Leang; one hundred Boxers were killed. —
The names of delegates chosen in the elections for the Constitutional Convention in Cuba were announced. — Further reports of shipping disasters off the Newfoundland coast were re-

tions to the Philippine Commission headed by Judge Taft were made public. —— President McKinley will start from Canton to-day for Washington, to attend to public business of importance. —— The great coal strike, reported to be the largest on record, was begun in the anthracite coal region in Pennsylvania, and 112,000 men were said to have quit work; there were no disturbances of moment, and the coal supply is not expected to show any shortage for supply is not expected to show any shortage for a month. —— The letter of William J. Bryan formally accepting the Democratic nomination for President was given out for publication. —— Rapid progress was made in Galveston toward recovery from the effects of the great storm. —— A dozen lives were lost in a fire in a tenement house in Cincinnati, used as a day nursery for the Salvation Army. —— A witness in the trial of James Howard for the murder of Goebel swore that the defendant told him he fired the fatal shot. him he fired the fatal shot.

CITY.-Stocks were firm and fairly active. CITY—Stocks were firm and fairly active.

It was decided not to prefer any charge against Miss Southgate, who was shot by Henry G. Barbour, but to release her after the inquest. —— The cotton mills are in a quandary over the crop prices, which would greatly disturb the industry should they advance as expected. —— A team belonging to John Wanamaker backed from the Fulton ferryboat Mineola, and with the driver, was drowned. —— Battalion Chief Thomas Lally was promoted to be Deputy Chief of the Fire Depart. moted to be Deputy Chief of the Fire Depart-ment. — Winners at Grayesend: Servilla, Favonius, Quite Right, Greenock, Autumn, Him-

THE WEATHER.-Forecast for to-day: Fair. continued cool, fresh to brisk northerly winds, diminishing. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 70 degrees; lowest, 56; average, 65%. Humidity at 8 o'clock a. m., 78; at 8 p. m., 61.

The DAILY and SUNDAY TRIBUNE, by mail. \$1.00 a month, except to a city or foreign address.

Readers are invited to complain to this office, if they cannot find Tribunes at a news stand. The Presidential campaign has caused an increase in sales.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT'S LETTER. Colonel Roosevelt's letter formally accepting the Vice-Presidential nomination is far from being a perfunctory document which might as well have been unwritten except for the sake of the precedent which Mr. Stevenson was on the verge of violating eight years ago, when he was Mr. Cleveland's running mate. It contains a large amount of vital truth in a convincing form, and those whom Colonel Roosevelt has particularly in mind when he declares that this contest is not merely between Republicans and Democrats, but that "we have a "right to appeal to all good citizens who are "farsighted enough to see what the honor and "the interest of the Nation demand," owe it to themselves to read the letter with attentive and open minds. At the outset he does his part, and does it well, to hold the confused, timorous and wavering enemy to a position which they can neither occupy with safety nor abandon with decency or advantage. As he says:

When our opponents champion free silver at When our opponents champion free silver at 16 to 1 they are either insincere or sincere in their attitude. If insincere in their championship, they, of course, forfeit all right to belief or support on any ground. If sincere, then they are a menace to the welfare of the country. Whether they shout their sinister purpose or merely whisper it makes but little difference, save as reflects their own honesty. No issue can be paramount to the issue they thus make, for the paramountcy of such an issue is to be determined not by the dictum of any man or body of men, but by the fact that it vitally affects the wellbeing of every home in the land.

The lack of Democratic sincerity is nowhere more variously and decisively exposed than in Governor Roosevelt's own State. The managers of Mr. Bryan's campaign in New-York make no private profession of belief in his financial theories, and would be profoundly thankful if the absolute requirements of the situation did not compel an occasional public pretence of adherence thereto. They are consciously endeavoring to bring conditions of misery and discredit into existence, but they betray no sign of shame when at the same time they solemnly warn the people that under Republican rule they are sinking into a state of wretchedness and despair. Their Saratoga platform says: "The hope of former days has "departed from the young men of the land. The "outlook promises only that what they are to-"day that they shall remain to the end of their is a tone of spurious pathos to these assertions which makes their faisity all the more offensive.

sider the effrontery of politicians who offer to it in the abyss of financial ruin and dishonor.

Such is modern Democratic leadership. At a time when the rapacious monopolists of Tammany Hall and the American Ice Company are putting an excessive strain upon their mental and physical powers by unbridled denunciation of the trusts it is refreshing to find a difficult problem treated with candor and sobriety, and without any assumption of omniscience by the Republican Governor of this State. "When," as Colonel Roosevelt deftly remarks, "this public denunciation is accompanied by "private membership in the great corporations "denounced the effect is, of course, to give an "air of insincerity to the whole movement." Nevertheless, real abuses exist for which a remedy must be sought.

The first thing to do is to find out the facts, and for this purpose publicity as to capitalization, profits and all else of importance to the public is the most useful measure. The mere fact of this publicity would in itself remedy certain evils, and as to the others it would in some cases point out the remedies, and would at least enable us to tell whether or not certain proposed remedies would be useful. The State, acting in its collective capacity, would thus first find out the facts, and then be able to take such measures as wisdom dictated. Much can be done by taxation. Even more can be done by regulation, by close supervision, and the unsparing excision of all unhealthy, destructive and anti-social elements. The separate State governments can do a great deal, and where they decline to co-operate the National Government must step in.

That is an honest attitude, and so far as it The first thing to do is to find out the facts,

That is an honest attitude, and so far as it goes the programme is a wise one. Doubtless there are persons outside the ranks of the demagogues and hypocrites who are quite sure that they know how it could advantageously be carried much further, but they have not yet convinced a considerable number of serious and disinterested students of the problem that they have found the final solution.

It is unnecessary here to follow Colonel Roosevelt through his interesting narrative of American expansion, but we cannot refrain from quoting one of the sentences in which he disposes of the Kansas City platform's pledge "to give to the Philippines first a stable form of government" and of its paradoxical amplification by Mr. Bryan in his unhappy speech of acceptance:

If they are now entitled to independence they are also entitled to decide for themselves whether their government shall be stable or unstable, civilized or savage, or whether they shall have any government at all, while it is, of course, equally evident that under such conditions we have no right whatever to guarantee them against outside interference any more than we have to make such a guarantee in the case of the Boyers. ease of the Boxers.

Colonel Roosevelt has written a letter which is creditable to himself and is likely to prove useful to the party throughout the active period of the campaign now opening under favorable and honorable auspices.

DISSOLUTION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The forecast made by our London correspondent in his special cable dispatch in yesterday's Tribune is this morning exactly verified. Queen Victoria has signed a proclamation dissolving the fourteenth Parliament of her reign a week from to-day, and summoning its successor to meet on November 1. By this act the United Kingdom is instantly plunged into the very heart of a general campaign, for the first nominations will be made on September 29 and the pollings will begin on October 1. There being no set date for elections in Great Britain, as there is here, the party in power is often able to select the date which it deems most favorable to its own success. We may assume that Lord Salisbury and his colleagues have done so in the present case, though they are scarcely open to the charge of having tried to take their opponents by surprise, for it has been perfectly evident to all that dissolution would occur just as soon as Lord Roberts got the South African situation sufficiently in hand to give the Government the prestige of accomplished victory. The complete breakdown of the Boer military forces, the flight of Mr. Krüger from the country, the reannexation of the South African Republic as the "Vaal River Colony," and the oractical acquiescence of the Dutch party at the Cape in the new order of affairs have given the signal, known and read of Radicals as well as of Conservatives. And so the fourteenth Parliament of the Victorian reign comes to an end after a life of five years, one month and thirteen days, the average duration of its predecessors having been less than four and a half years.

The elections will be held under the old

registry, as explained by our correspondent. This, it is generally assumed, will be to the disadvantage of the Liberals, or Radicals, whose lodger vote would probably be increased under the new registry which was made last month. It seems altogether likely, however, that the Conservatives will win and that they would win even if the new registry could be used. These last five years have been marked in the Opposition ranks with grave losses and progressive marshal dissenting hosts with the music of his the wisdom of his judgment and the elevation ley is too academic. Sir Henry Campbell-Banis taken seriously by nobody, unless as a mischief maker. Truly that is a sad contrast to the leadership which once comprised in one splendid Hartington, Forster, Trevelyan, Granville, Derby, Harcourt, Rosebery and others of comparable rank. Meanwhile, the Conservative much in the development of new men of real there been perceptible any popular drift toward its South African policy through with all but change would give them a steed of decidedly rendered to us.

uncertain action in foreign affairs. The general expectation of Conservative success is, then, so strong that interest centres not | tween China and the United States it is exso much on the result of the polling as upon the Cabinet reorganization which is likely to follow it. There seems to be a general agreement that Lord Salisbury will seek to retire altogether from public life, and that he will be restrained from so doing only by the clearly nical difficulty in proving that these converts expressed personal desire of the Queen. In that case it is not improbable that he will content himself with the single office of Prime Minister and will relinquish the Foreign portfolio or otherwise dealt with, on civil grounds alone. to another hand. Whose hand that will be is Yet it is notorious that the Boxer outbreak perhaps the most interesting question in British was at least as much religious as civil, and as politics to-day. There is no lack of ability much anti-Christian as anti-foreign. So it is among Lord Salisbury's colleagues, but fitness urged that the United States has the same "lives. The savings of their labor and frugality | for the Foreign Office is something more than right to demand the safety of Chinese Chris-"during a lifetime promise no relief from pres- a matter of mere executive ability. Diplomatic tians, and to take steps to assure it, that it has distinction is not, however, lacking in a service to protect its own citizens in living and in donumbering such names as those of Lord Cromer ing business in that country

out trepidation. A change is said to be impendextricate the country from its woes by sinking | ing in the War Office, too, because of the need of reorganization which the Boer war has re-If Mr. Chamberlain does succeed to Lord Lansdowne's portfolio, as many expect, we may look for some interesting episodes before scores are finally settled between him and his bitter foes of the "Aldershot ring." It is not unlikely that we shall see, too, some promotions of the young men-such as Mr. Wyndham and Mr. Brodrick-who have of late been doing admirable work. It will be interesting, as a matter of sentiment, to see Lord Salisbury at the head of his fourth administration, thus equalling the hitherto unequalled record of his great rival, Gladstone. It will also be interesting to see a break in the series of alternations from one party to the other that has prevalled for a full generation. For any striking changes in British politics, at home or abroad, as a result of the impending general election we need not

MR. CROKER ON ICE.

It is rather late in the day for Richard Croker to try to lose the Ice Trust. The only result of his attempt to do so is to reveal more clearly than ever his discomfort and annoyance over the plight of Tammany, disgraced in the midst of its anti-trust demonstrations by the disclosure of blocks of trust stock in the pockets of its leaders. No pious deacon pulling a deck of cards with his handkerchief from his coat pocket at church was ever more confused than are Mr. Croker and the Van Wycks at the revelation of their hypocrisy, and protestations that some bad boy put the stock in their pocket, or that they were carrying it for a friend, or that they did not know the stuff had anything to do with raising prices anyhow, are even less effective than the deacon's explanations, for there is a probability that the deacon is a good man and his innocence has been imposed upon, while everybody understands perfectly the sort of men the heads of the often exposed Tammany system of corruption, extortion and black-

Mr. Croker's assumption of frank honesty in buying and selling Ice Trust stock would be more convincing if it were not belied by Tammany's betrayal of a guilty conscience at Saratoga. After Mr. McCarren's brutal and revolutionary violation of parliamentary rules to suppress the mere mention of ice in the State Convention, it is of little use now for Tammany to pretend to virtuous unconcern. That moment of panic is beyond recall. The confession is made and it is no use for the politicians and officials holding ice stock to disclaim responsibility for the operations of the trust or guilty knowledge of its plans, in face of their secrecy in investing, their arrangements to accept the favor of large loans from the active trust manager, and their flight to conceal their connection with the concern as long as the resources of clever lawyers would permit.

Nor will Mr. Croker's plea that stockholders in the Ice Trust are not to blame for its actions save his anti-trust campaign from the taint of hypocrisy. The inference from the circumstances of the Van Vyck and Croker invest ments is too clear that they knew and approved the monopolistic plans of the trust by which their holding of stock was to be made profitable. They were partners on so intimate terms with the management that the head of the concern gave some of them at least the stock for a mere nominal payment, and he is no greenhorn carrying great loans for politicians just for fun. Moreover, even if they were not actual participants in the conspiracy, but merely its beneficiaries, yet as political leaders and preachers they had a duty incompatible with reaping profits from a trust. Mr. Croker himself denounces the Ice Trust, yet he and his friends have been willing to pocket its unholy gains. He is as much to blame for the work of trust directors from which he consents to profit as he and Mr. York would be to blame for the dives of this town, even though they did not manage them, if they accepted from the managers a percentage of their gains. Mr. Croker cannot escape his responsibility. It may do for men who believe in trusts to invest in them and draw dividends from them, but the man who de nounces them while sharing in the proceeds of their plunder cannot convince anybody of his sincerity.

The lightning change campaign artists of New-York would better make another shift. Free silver is played out, and they dare not mention it. Anti-imperialism is played out and laid aside. Mr. Croker and Mr. Stanchfield have thought to make a last stand on the trust issue, but the more they talk about it the more they publish the hypocrisy of their party and make it ridiculous.

THE CHINESE CONVERTS

The statement is made in a Washington dispatch that one of the chief difficulties in the way of withdrawing the American troops from Peking, and from China, is the demand of the Christian missionaries that the native condisintegration. No new Gladstone has arisen to verts, who in Peking number some three thousand, shall not be abandoned to the vindictive voice and to win the favor of the nation with fury of the mob and Chinese soldiery, but shall be protected, either by the retention of a suffiof his character. Lord Rosebery is half a free cient guard or by their wholesale transportalance and is handlcapped by being a Peer in a tion to some place of safety. Some surprise, campaign against the Peerage. Sir William impatience and dissent are expressed at this, Harcourt is outside the "organization" and is and the question is asked whether we have any past the age of aggressive leadership. Mr. Mor- right or are under any obligation to interfere in the domestic affairs of the Chinese Empire nerman is lacking in authority. Mr. Labouchere so far as to establish a protectorate over any class or faction of the population.

There are two grounds on which such intervention is called for by its advocates. One is cluster the names of Gladstone, Bright, Argyll, that of simple gratitude and loyalty to those who have been loyal to us. These Chinese converts stood by the Americans and other foreigners in Peking during the slege of the legaparty has suffered few losses and has gained tions with a valor and devotion for which no praise can be too high. They knew that in doattainments and of high promise. Nor has ing so they were bringing upon themselves ostracism, odium, persecution and perhaps a change of Parliamentary and Ministerial poli- death. But they did it. They gave the fortics. The Government has made few blunders | eigners food and shelter and protection in batand has done much good work. It has carried the often at the cost of their own lives. It may not be too much to assume that had it not been universally commended success. And it is at for them the legations would have fallen and the present moment involved, not by its own all their inmates would have perished before seeking, in one of the most serious problems the arrival of relief. If we owe, then, the of the century in foreign affairs, to wit, in safety of the foreign colony at Peking to the China. The British may not understand what | Chinese Christians, it is argued that it would Lord Salisbury's policy in China is. But it is be monstrous ingratitude to abandon the latter questionable whether at such a juncture they to the destruction with which they are threatwill care to "swop horses," especially when the ened because of that very service which they

The other ground is that of treaty rights and obligations. In the treaty of June 18, 1858, bepressly stipulated that Chinese converts to Christianity shall not be persecuted on account of their faith. That provision of the treaty is just as valid and just as binding as any other. There might, of course, be some techwere in peril of persecution on account of their faith. The Chinese Government might insist that they were being prosecuted, or persecuted

and Lord Pauncefote, and the solution of the | It is, of course. desirable that the Chinese

But suppose that they were true, and then con- | Downing Street problem may be awaited with- problem shall be as little complicated as possible, and that the United States forces shall not be unduly detained at Peking or elsewhere in the Chinese Empire. But it would not be to the honor of this or of any of the foreign Powers now represented there, nor would it conduce to a satisfactory permanent settlement of affairs, that these Chinese Christian converts should be carelessly sacrificed because of the services they have rendered to the Powers and to civilization.

> The football season has opened. Incidentally, also, college students have resumed their studies.

> If the increase in steerage rates shuts out some of the least desirable immigrants, it will be a particularly good thing. It isn't well to make the process of getting into the country too cheap.

> Mr. Croker wants to "give the boys a chance," by abolishing trusts and monopolies and returning to oldtime methods of doing business. Very well. Suppose we begin with the ice business. What kind of a chance has a young man to go into that business in this town, in the face of the Croker-Van Wyck Ice Trust?

> Russia is said to be sticking to her original ntention-to withdraw from Peking. Her withdrawal from Manchurla has not yet been an-

South Carolina should be a happy hunting ground for the genus Boy Orator. Says "The State," of Columbia, rather dejectedly: "The 'man who can't make a speech has no chance for a State office under our 'circus' campaign 'requirements."

Six thousand houses in the Borough of The Bronx are without water, save at night. And the Municipal Assembly refuses to pass the appropriation which the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has made for their relief. A sweet sort of Municipal Government this city has, to be sure!

The Hon. John B. Stanchfield, imperialist, looks well on Mr. Bryan's anti-imperial platform. Just now, however, he prefers to be seen and not heard on that subject.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Winthrop Ellsworth Stone, the new president of Purdue University, at Lafayette, Ind., is thirty-eight years old. He is a graduate of the Massahusetts Agricultural College, and later studied a Söttingen, and received his doctor's decree from that institution. Boston University had in the mean time conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Science. After completing his chemical studies in Germany he remained for a short time in the chemical department of the experiment station of the University of Tennessee. From that place he went to Purdue in 1889, as professor of chemistry and vice-president of the Institution.

The town of Muskegon, Mich., has had many public spirited citizens. C. H. Hackley has given the own a public library, a school building and a nanual training school, besides making a number of smaller benefactions. His partner. Thomas Hume, gave more than \$20,000 for the new buildings of the Episcopal church. The late John W. Mooie gave more than half of the money for the erection of the handsome Methodist church. Ex-Mayor McGraft gave to the city a park, and last week a beautiful Masonic temple was dedicated, which was the gift of Charles T. Hills.

The Rev. William Lennox Mills, who has just been elected Coadjutor Bishop of Ontario, Canada, was born in Woodstock, Ontario, and was educated at Trinity University, Toronto. He has been for many years a pronounced figure among the Anglian clergy of Montreal.

It is proposed to place a tablet in the old Fitch burg Railroad station, of Boston, to commemorate the fact that it was there that Jenny Lind sang for the first time in the United States, the big station being then the only place in Boston large enough to accommodate the crowds that came to hear her.

Colorado College opens its fall term with the largest student enrolment in its history, and the year bids fair to excel all others in progress along all lines. Several important changes have taken place in the faculty; Dr. John C. Shedd having cepted the chair of physics and Dr. Thomas K. Urdshi that of economics. The plans for the new science building will soon be decided upon, and the work on the building will be commenced as soon as possible. In addition, the department of forensics and oratory will be made a more important feature of the course, Roland T. Richle having been secured as the new instructor.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Near Hamlin, Kan., the religious sect known as the "Holiness People" have painted Scripture texts on barns and other buildings. On a bridge north of Hamiin they painted the following: "Heaven or hell-which do you choose?" Then a sign writer came along and finished out the line with this inscription: "See Yost, Hiawatha, for your coffins and caskets."

Barnum-The Mismates are quarrelling thus early in their married life.

Amburg-No wonder. They began by deceiving the another.

Amburg—No wonder. They began by deceiving one another.

Barnum—Deceiving one another?

Amburg—Yes. When they went out to dine together he pretended that he wasn't particular what was set before him, and she was always complaining that she had no appetite. Now he is forever finding fault with her cooking, and he declares she is eating him into the poorhouse.—(Boston Transcript.

The famous Massengale-Rice cow case of Charion County, Mo., is again up. The sum originally sued for was \$30, but the accrued costs now reach well along toward \$1,000. At a previous hearing of this action, before a Bynumville justice of the peace, the lawyers had agreed to submit the case without argument. His Honor would not so have it, however. He refused point blank to allow his audience to be thus disappointed, and insisted that the "pleadin" should go on, according to the usual programme. And it did.

"Do you see that man?" asked a lawyer, as a famous judge walked along. "Well, on the bench he is a tyrant. He is the terror of timid lawyers. Even his associates stand a little in awe of him, he is so arbitrary and absolute. But do you know who rules that man at home. Who makes him walk chalk, who cows him, runs his daily life, manages his whole establishment for him, fairly gives him orders?"
"His wife, I suppose."
"No; his butler."
Curious as to the truth of this remarkable statement, and having opportunity to make inquiries, I learned it was just so. The great Federal judge was under the thumb of his butler, and, what is more remarkable, so was his wife. I was at Bar Harbor recently, a summer resort of rich men There I learned that half a dozen or more wealthy old fellows are in the same fix. Their butlers rule them with rods of iron. They dare not call their souls their own.—(Chicago Times-Herald.

"The westminster Budget says that it was once isual for Highland shepherds to take their dogs to church and leave them outside the pews. Two shepherds at enmity sat on opposite sides of the aisle one Sunday. Soon after the sermon began the dogs-one a collie and the other not-seemed to enter into their masters' quarrel. One tender of the flock and then the other egged on his animal, and each faithful dog obeyed his master. The people at last craned their necks over the pews, nd when the dogs actually fought not a few of the congregation were standing up. The minister's patience was ultimately exhausted, and so he called to his "hearers" and said, "Ah, weel, my britherin. I see ye are more interested in the dog fight than in my sermon, and so I'll close the bulke-and I'll

Rural Advantages.-City Man-Whew! Seems to me it's about as hot in the country as it is in the Suburban Host—Y-e-s; but if you get overcome by heat here and fall in a faint you are in no danger of being clubbed by a policeman.—(New-York Weekly.

has increased twenty thousand during the last

William Jennings Bryan had stopped in his travels to visit the Lone Star Mine, and, finding a group of men gathered about a large piece of machinery, he paused, turned his face in their direction, and began his customary bid for votes.

After declaring his great love for work and all connected with it, he said:

"My friends, you are engaged in the noblest occupation known to man. When I see a grand piece of machinery like this it has a wonderful fascination for me. I feel myself drawn into a close sympathy with its labors; it appeals to me personally; it— What is the matter?" he asked in a low tone of a friend who was frantically tugging at his coat talls.

"Cut her short, Colonel, and get out of here," the friend whispered hoarsely; "that blamed thing is the biggest wind pump 'n the whole State of Colorado."—(Philadelphia In rer.

SOCIETY SUBURBAN SEASON. NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The suburban season has fairly begun, and one by one the country houses on the Hudson, along the Sound, on Long Island and in Westchester are being opened and their owners, who have been at the seaside or in the mountains, have arrived to enjoy the autumn within reach of New-York. Tuxedo is already displaying unwonted activity. and the morning meets have begun at Meadow Brook. All kinds of arrangements are being made for the last weeks in September for country tainments and functions of various kinds. Golf plays a very important part in these affairs. There will be match games at the Mount Morris Club and at Ardsley, and general practice at Baitusroi for the forthcoming tournament. The Lakewood season begins in a few weeks, and members of the fashlemable world who have been at Bar Harbor and Newport are arriving at Hot Springs, Va., where in the first weeks of October a golf tournament will be one of the attractions.

The departures from Newport are many. Mrs. Livingston, have left there for their country seat, near Staatsburg. Mrs. W. Starr Miller is also at the same place. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will start this week for the South, stopping at Hot Springs. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, jr., will re-main at Newport about a fortnight longer. Mr. main at Newport about a fortnight longer. Mr. Vanderbilt absolutely denies the rumor that he has purchased a large tract of land in New-Jersey for a shooting preserve. Colonel and Mrs. John Jacob Astor go to Ferneliff, but Mrs. Astor, sr., will not leave Newport before the first week in October. The Nourmahal after a thorough overhauling, will sail for the South of France early in November. Colonel and Mrs. Astor will go abroad in December, making their usual pligrimage to St. Moritz and the Riviera and Pau.

Although there have been several annour of bookings in the various ships sailing this week from Europe, the Paris Exposition is proving more attractive than at any previous time, and the crowds having gone, visitors have a better opportudates of sailing and will not arrive for a few weeks. Among those who are expected are Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard and Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander. I Townsend Burden will not sail. His son, however, who has been abroad since June, will come home. Among those expected to arrive this week are Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay.

Lenox promises this week a series of regattas and parades and dinners and luncheons and dances. It is the great week of their season. The one day Horse Show will be the crowning occasion. house parties and the usual round of Lenox enter-tainments. The weather is cold, clear and brisk. The first frosts have touched the mountains and the foliage has assumed its autumn crimson brillancy. Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney and her children are visiting William C. Whitney at Octo-ber Mountain. the cottages are occupied, and there are many

Mrs. Jules Revnal was so delighted with her recent visit to Southampton that she has determined to take a cottage there for next season. She has leased the one belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, who intend to go abroad next

There seems to be some foundation for the report that Mrs. Bradley-Martin has sold her houses in Twentieth-st. Mrs. Bradley-Martin declared that she would never live in New-York again after she gave her famous fancy dress ball at the Waldorf. It was her swan song. The houses in Twentieth-st. have been the scene of many handsome entertain nave been the scene of many handsome entertainments, and among them the first large dinners ever given in New-York. Before the advent of Mr. and Mrs. Bradley-Martin into New-York society, a dinner of twenty-four was considered a very large entertainment, and the dinners of 150 were not even a dream of the wildest imagination. The departure of the Bradley-Martins from downtown with the removal of the Union Club and the demolition of the various handsome residences in Pifth-ave, have sounded the knell of nearly all the localities below Twenty-third-st, as places of ultra-fashionable residence.

Among those returning from Bar Harbor this coming week will be Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin. Mrs. Schieffelin will meet her mother Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, and then go to Scarborough-on-Hudson with her. Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto G. Fabbri will move into their new house this autumn. Many of the tapestries and much of the furniture have been ordered in Paris.

Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies has been visiting in Scotland. She will return to New-York within the next fortnight. Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer and Miss Van Rensselaer will pass the winter abroad.

It is to-day that the wedding takes place at All Saints', Newport, of Miss Mary Newbold Edgar, to the Rev. B. W. Galwey, of New-York. Miss Mary is the daughter of the late Commodore Edgar and of Mrs. Rhinelander Edgar.

Yesterday's run after the hounds at Newport was the longest of the season, nearly fifteen miles. It started at Quaker Hill, nearly ten miles out of town, and wound back toward the city by a circuitous route to Hillside Farm, where the kill was made. The trail crossed the main road several times, and spectators who followed in carriages had an excellent view of almost the entire run. The field was small, including, besides the master of the hounds and the whippers in, only Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg and F. Gray Griswold. Some of the jumps were difficult, and Mr. Griswold was obliged to withdraw, his horse being injured in taking a high wall.

Play was begun yesterday on the Casino tennis courts at Newport in a mixed double tournament for prizes offered by John Jacob Astor-a silver cup and a gold matchbox. The first round was not completed, the drawings being Miss Busk and John Jacob Astor against Miss Alice Blight and Gerald Lowthers, Miss Eunice Terry and Roderick Terry, jr., against Miss Barger and William H. Sands, Miss Louisa Potter and H. H. Hunnewell against Mrs. John Jacob Astor and Cyril Hatch, and Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg and Louis De Forest against Miss Sands and Joseph Harriman.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENTS.

Moving pictures are still a leading attraction at the Eden Musée, where some interesting new ones were shown yesterday. The concerts and the waxworks also attracted and amused visitors.

Among the entertainers at the Lion Palace Roof Garden last night were Jordan and Welch, Vera King, Frank Whitman, violinist; Kittle Leslie, change artist, and Doyle and Granger, dancers.

Tony Pastor presented a good programme yesterday, with the aid of Charles T. Aldrich, Winona Winter, Duffy, Sawtelle and Duffy, Miss Lotta Gladstone, Miss Frances Curran, the Clemence sisters, Mr. and Mrs. Neil Litchfield, Mr. and Mrs. William Payne, the Deaves, and their troupe of marionettes; the Simon brothers, Excella and Heath, Sabine and Lewis, and the vitagraph.

Continuous performances were given yesterday at all Mr. Proctor's theatres, some of the features of the bills being as follows: At the Twenty-third Street Theatre, Joseph Hart and Carrie De Mar, Harry Watson, Alice Hutchings and E. Edwards, Harry Watson, Alice Hutchings and E. Edwards, Josephine Gassman and Hamilton Hill; at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. Robert Hilliard, in "The Littlest Girl"; Gertrude Haynes, "Charley" Case, Howard and Bland and Post and Clinton; at the Palace, Patrice, in "The Girl in the Moon"; Miss Amelia Summerville, Carta and Mirtzians, John D. Gilbert and the Ramsey sisters, and at the One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth Street Theatre, Bert Coote, in "Supper for Two"; Smith and Campbell, A. L. Guille, tenor; the Ben Harney Trio and Terry and Elmer.

Milton and Dolly Nobles headed the bill at Keith's yesterday, and there were also Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sidman, Eleanor Falk and her eight Jersey Illies, Stelling and Revelle, the Quizley brothers, George W. Day and Charles Rauschle. Little and Pritzkow, Josle and Willie Barrows, Brennan and Sinnott, and the Raymond Musical

The bill presented at Koster & Bial's last night included Staley and Birbeck, Williams and Tucker, Montrel, Bettina Gerard, Montgomery and Stone, Edna Aug, Francesca Redding and her company, the Engstrom sisters, White and Harris, the Romalo brothers, acrobats; the Cosmopolitan Fun Trio, Howard and Sinclair, and Elgie Bowen, con-

The audience at the Cherry Blessom Grove last night was entertained by moving pictures. three Luke brothers, Leigh and Thorne, the Chappelle sisters, Ascott and Eddie, Cook and Sonora, Pat Rooney, De Witt and Burns, Lee Colinis, Nat M. Wills, Ernest Hogan, Elfie Fay and her com-pany. Louise Gunning and Les Charmeuses.

BANKRUPTCY OF DUKE OF MANCHESTER.

London, Sept. 17.-In connection with the bankruptcy proceedings against the Duke of Manchester, who was judged to be a bankrupt on August 29, the Duke estimates his liabilities at £15,000. "largely due to renswing indorsements in behalf of friends without ascertaining that the first indorse-ments were destroyed." He hopes to make a pro-posal to his creditors.

MR. CARNEGIE'S GIFT TO GREENOCK. Glasgow, Sept. 17.-Andrew Carnegie has promised to the Greeneck Town Council the sum of 15,000 for founding a public library in Greeneck.

THE FILIPINO IN THE WOODPILE .- To

Philadelphia Press" says: in the woodpile is becoming more and more con-spicuous. No such treasonable alliance as that of Aguinaldo and the Boy Orator was known in the palmiest days of Copperhead activity. The spe-

QUESTION AND ANSWER.-"The Jerreyville (III.) Republican" observes:

"Where is McKinley's prosperity?" asked the editor of an Oregon Democratic paper in a long article, and the local department answered it on another page in two lines: "There is not in Baker County an idle man who wants to work."

delphia Record" expresses the opinion that Kansas, which gave her electoral votes to Bryan four years ago, will cast them for McKinley this year, and gives the following reasons:

gives the following reasons:

While there has been a shortage in the wheat crop in certain States. "ansas has been blessed with an abundant harvest, which will add many millions of dollars to the wealth of the State. Presumably the majority of the farmers who participate in this remarkable and in some counties unprecedented prosperity will not vote for the Presidential candidate who stands irrevocably pledged to silver inflation and for the impairment of the purchasins power of the money in the hands of the people. The farmer who has turned his labor and skill and the productivity of his land into dollars—into gold dollars, or dollars of equivalent purchasing power—can have no sympathy or affiliation with Bryanism if he consults his interests. This is the immediate issue with the Kansas farmer, who has converted his crops into cash. He is likely to think about it. The increase in the deposits in the Kansas banks since the doleful days of 1886 has been more than \$2,00,00. Mortages representing many millions have been satisfied. It is roughly estimated that the wheat crop of this year is worth \$6,00,000. The value of his stock has almost doubled since 1888. The combined value of live stock and agricultural products has increased in the period to the extent of \$112 502 27. The yield of the wheatfields in certain Kansas countes this year has been aimost incredibly enormors. "The Topeka Capital" says that the combined value of the last three wheat crops of \$112 502 27. The yield of the wheatfields in certain Kansas countes this year has been aimost incredibly enormors. "The Topeka Capital" says that the combined value of the last three wheat crops of \$112 502 27. The yield of the wheatfields in certain Kansas countes this year has been aimost incredibly enormors. "The Topeka Capital" says that the combined value of the last three wheat crops of \$1,000 for each family. "The Topeka Capital" townspeople be excluded, the money yielded would be \$1,000 for each family. "The Topeka Capital" exultingly asks, "Where is there

A STATESMAN WITHOUT A PARTY - The Washington Star" describes Mr. Caritsle as a "statesman without a party," and says:

"statesman without a party," and says:

His condition forcibly illustrates the changes that have taken place in this country in a comparatively brief time. Only a few years ago he was the leader of the Democracy in Kentucky and one of the party's National leaders. To-day he is practically an exile from Kentucky, and without political following there or elsewhere. As the phrase is, he is out of politics. He is giving his whole time to the practice of the law. One of the ablest of our public men, developed since the close of the Civil War, a good lawyer, a great parliamentarian, a most convincing speaker, after twenty-five years' experience in National affairs, and while still an active and comparatively a young man, he is lost to the public service through the operations of as radical a change of party leadership, local and National, as ever was witnessed in this country. In Kentucky the men, with but few exceptions, who co-operated with Mr. Carlisle in giving to the Democracy of that State a National influence are now in opposition to it, either on account of Goebelism or Bryanism. The men in charge are as pygmies, when compared with him and them. It is the day of small men and discreditable measures, and it is probably well for his fame and personal comfort that Mr. Carlisla has transferred his residence to New-York. A survey of the National field presents a spectical quite as surprising. The Democrats of his intellectual stamp are either in open opposition to the party's established leadership, or else merely for regularity's sake, are supporting candidates and platforms arousing no respect in their bosoms whatever.

A PANIC CANDIDATE—After noting Edward

M. Shepard's declaration that "a panic would be a small price to pay for Bryan's election, "the remark credited to Richard Olney that panies "are as dust in the balance" in comparison with the benefit the country would derive from a Bryan victors, and Bryan's own modest admission in 1896 that his own election would cause a panic, but that after it was over good times would return, "The Globe Democrat" says:

Globe Democrat" says:

It is a significant fact that every intelligent reson who is actually or constructively on Bryan's side this year admits that his election would creak a monetary convulsion. Carl Schurz, who is one of Bryan's apologists, concedes that a panic would come if he were elected, but says that the Republicans could prevent that calamity by strengthening the gold standard law between the meeting of Congress in December, a month after the election, and the expiration of Congress on March i, three months after the session began. Schurz intimates that by this set the Republicans could head off Bryan in his purpose to precipitate the country to the sliver basis and thus avert the monclary cyclone which his election would naturally cause. These Bryanite confessions convict. Bryan is a panic producer, as he himself and all his intelligent advocates and apologists concede, but men panic producer, as he himself and all his intelligent advocates and apologists coucede, but men like Schurz declare that the Republicans, in the short session, would be able to the his hands. A victory for Bryan would strengthen the hands of the Bryanite National wreckers in Congress to such an extent that they would hold up any same financial legislation which might be proposed by the Republicans, and the country would be handed over to him on March 4 with all the facilities which he would want to carry out his fanatical repudiation policy. That he is a panic producer is confessed by his chief advocates. The way is cavert a panic is to smash Bryan and Bryanism at the polls, and this is the only way that a panic can be averted.

THE CERAMICS NOT FOR SALE.

GARLAND COLLECTION WILL, HOWEVER, REMAIN IN THE METROPOLITAN

It is not likely that any attempt will be made for the present to acquire for the Metropolitan Museum of Art the valuable collection of ceramics left by James A. Garland, who was vice-president of the First National Bank. General Di Cesti director of the Museum, expressed a desire to &tain the collection for the Museum, but a close friend of the heirs of Mr. Garland said yesterday that he did not think any change would be made in the ownership of the collection.

Mr. Garland, who was a director of the Museum. lent the collection to it, and the collection is there now, constituting one of the most interesting exhibits in the Museum, and one of the finest collections of ceramics in the world. The collection will remain where it is. The examples in it fairly cover the history of Chinese ceramic art so far as the periods which are held in esteem to-day are concerned. The examples are all of great age, as the Chinese attained their pre-eminence in this art centuries ago, a pre-eminence not surpassed by any modern advance. The colors of their ancient pieces possess remarkable vividness and depth. The Garland collection, which consists of Chinese porcelain exclusively, includes hundreds of pieces, such as vases, bottles, plates, lars and bow's. General Di Cesnola is trying to exchange dunificates in the Di Cesnola collection of Cyprus antiquities for examples of European ceramics. The exchange will be made with museums in Milan, Rome and Turin. hibits in the Museum, and one of the finest collec-

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among those booked to sail on the steamship Kaiserin Maria Theresia of the North German Line to-day, are Mme. N. de Chrapovitzky of Milford, Conn.: Mme. Dupré, of Boston: the Right Rev. Conrad Frowin, and secretary, of Conception, Miss.; Colonel H. W. Hall, of Burlington. Vt.; Pr. Lewis Jones, of Chicago. John C. F. Randolph. of this city, and George Waterloo, of Chicago.

Among the passengers on the White Star steamship Cymric, which arrived from Liverpool yesterday, were J. Byrne, of Hornblower, Byrne, Miller & Fotter, and Mrs. Byrne; Right Rev. E. F. Prendergast, Coadjutor Bishop of Philadelphia; ex-Mayor E. D. McGuinness, of Providence, R. I.; Mrs. McGuinness and Miss McGuinness; John S. Whita headmaster of Berkeley School; J. E. Barbour, H. R. Cosgrove, Joseph Crankshaw, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Dill and the Misses Emma H., Helch B. and Susan H. Dill, Dr. Arnold C. Klebs, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Shields, E. H. Strobel and D. S. Thorburn. Potter, and Mrs. Byrne; Right Rev. E. F. Franders

Joseph Leiter, of Chicago, will sail for Europe on the steamer New-York, which sails to-morrow

NEW BOLIVIAN MINISTER ARRIVES. San Diego, Cal., Sept. 17.-The Kosmos lines Herodot, from Hamburg and ports on the Southern Pacific Coast, came into port flying the Bolivian fing, in honor of Dr. F. Guachalk, the new Bolvian Minister, who was a passenger on his way to Washington. The Herodot also brought the family of Minister Calderon, of Peru. The diplomate party will remain at Coronado a few days, and then go East.

THE DEWEYS TO VISIT ADMIRAL LUDLOW. Sayville, Long Island, Sept. 17.—It was announced here to-day that Admiral George Dewey, Mrs. here to-day that Admiral George Dewey, Mrs. Dewey and Miss McLean will arrive in Oakdalo on Wednesday on a visit to Rear-Admiral No.